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Ultralocal Modification of Surface Plasmons Properties in Silver Nanocubes

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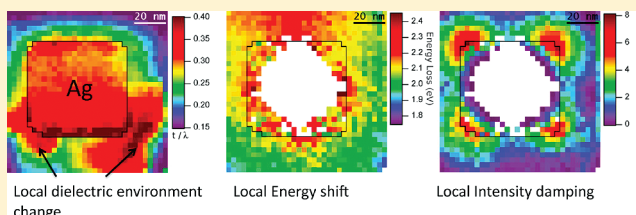
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ABSTRACT: The plasmonic properties of individual subwavelength-sized silver nanocubes are mapped with nanometric spatial resolution by means of electron energy-loss spectroscopy in a scanning transmission electron microscope. Three main features with different energies and spatial behavior (two peaked at the corners, one on the edges) are identified and related to previous measurements on ensemble or individual nanoparticles. The highly subwavelength mapping of the energy position and intensity of the excitations shows that the surface plasmon modes, localized at specific areas of the particles, for example, the corners or the edges, are modified by their size, the presence of a substrate, and the very local environment. Helped by discrete dipole approximation numerical simulations, we discuss how local modifications of the environment affect the global modes of the particles. In particular, we show both experimentally and theoretically that absorption resonances at different corners of the same nanocube are largely independent of each other in energy and intensity. Our findings provide a better understanding of the spatial coherence of the surface plasmons in nanoparticles but also give useful insights about their roles in the nanoparticle sensing properties.

KEYWORDS: Surface plasmons, nanoparticles, nanocubes, electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS), discrete dipole approximation (DDA), spatial coherence



It has been extensively reported that a deep understanding of the physical properties lying beneath the localized surface plasmons (LSPs) in metallic nanoparticles (NP) could open the path to extremely useful applications ranging from medicine to electronics. The study of LSPs at the sub-NP level has been recently shown to be possible with various techniques, including scanning near optical microscopy (SNOM),¹ photon electron emission microscopy (PEEM),² cathodoluminescence (CL),³ electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS),^{4,5} and photochemical imaging.⁶ In particular, having a spatial resolution of a few nanometers, EELS in a scanning transmission electron microscope (STEM) is a very effective technique in the study of LSPs in metallic nanoparticles (e.g., individual silver triangular prisms,^{4,7} gold nanorods and nanospheres,^{5,8,9} nanostars¹⁰) and more complex lithographed structures.^{11–13}

Most of the applications rely on the fact that the electromagnetic field induced by LSP excitations is confined at the vicinity of the nanoparticle and is locally enhanced at specific positions on the NP's surface.¹⁴ Such local enhancement makes possible, for example, the acquisition of surface enhanced raman scattering (SERS) signal on single molecules, which could not be possible otherwise.¹⁰ In textbook cases, the surface plasmons are considered to be spatially coherent over the whole extent of subwavelength-sized NPs. For example, a 10 nm diameter metal sphere exhibits a dipolar mode with field enhancement at both poles. A local modification of the environment (e.g., the sphere

is lying on a surface) would have a global effect on the energy and symmetry of the LSP modes. An important consequence is that, although the fields can be localized over distances smaller than the typical wavelengths in the vacuum, the excitation is coherent on the whole NP. Such coherence of LSP is also obtained when one spatial dimension of the particle is smaller than the skin depth of the metal, as shown for nanoantennas¹⁵ or nanoplatelets.¹⁶ In these cases, strong and localized coherent enhancement can be observed on different areas of the nano-objects, even when separated by distances much larger than the skin depth mediated by plasmonic standing waves.¹⁶ Also, as the size of the object becomes larger than the typical vacuum wavelength, coherence is recovered for surface plasmon polaritons.

In this paper, we explore the conditions to have spatially coherent LSPs or not over a metallic nanoparticle. The sensing properties of metallic NPs depend on the global NP response to a change of environment that, in turn, could be local. We investigate such effects for a system, silver nanocubes, with a rather complex LSP excitation scheme and modes localized at its corners, edges, and faces. The local modification is investigated

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for two cube sizes and through two substrates, onto which the NPs are deposited, and through the local deposition of amorphous material.

The STEM-EELS experiments described here make possible to access the whole spectral information (e.g., energy position and intensity of the excitations) at the nanometer scale in the near-infrared-to-ultraviolet regime in combination with the parallel acquisition of images (high angle annular dark-field (HAADF) imaging). Discrete dipole approximation (DDA) simulations are used to support our conclusions.

Silver nanocubes are studied here as a playground to probe the effect of the substrate and of the local environment on the LSP optical properties, thanks to their high level of symmetry. On one hand, Fuchs¹⁷ was the first to envision theoretically the response of a cubic particle described by a model dielectric constant in the electrostatic limit. In the case of ionic nanocubes, several surface phonon modes coexisting in a relatively narrow energy range were predicted. These results remain formally valid for LSPs provided that a dielectric constant adapted to the optical response in the UV–visible range is considered.¹⁸ On the other hand, the optical properties of Ag nanocube have been extensively measured^{19–21} as well as their SERS properties revealed.^{22,23} Within these studies, the effects of many parameters, that is, environment and substrate,^{19,24,25} shape of the corners,²¹ cube orientation²³ and size,²⁵ have been investigated using either ensemble or individual nanocube measurements supported by numerical simulations. However, although the numerical simulations can predict the spatial distribution of the LSP modes within the particles, no experimental evidence has been reported, to the authors' knowledge, due to insufficient maximum spatial resolution that can be achieved. Moreover, studies on the effects of local modifications, that is, within few nanometers, on nanocubes seem to be scarce.

The silver nanocubes have been synthesized and characterized as explained by Ye et al.²⁰ For STEM-EELS, the NPs were deposited on a 25 nm thick Si_3N_4 membrane or on a cleaved $\text{KAl}_2(\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10})(\text{OH}, \text{F})_2$ (mica) substrate. Si_3N_4 has a gap at 5 eV, while mica has a gap at 6.5 eV.^{26,27} This makes the two materials suitable for low energy-loss experiments in the energy range of the visible spectrum. Since the two substrates have a different refractive index, $n = 2.05$ for Si_3N_4 and $n = 1.56$ for mica, the effect of the substrate on LSPs can also be investigated. Aggregates of nanoparticles were observed on both Si_3N_4 and cleaved mica substrates with the majority of the particles having a cubic shape with smooth corners. When individual cubes were found, the average edge size was about 60 nm with yet larger sizes available.

The chrono spectrum-image (ChSPIM) technique,⁴ a modification of the spectrum-image (SPIM) method,²⁸ has been used to acquire the data: the electron probe of the STEM scans over the area of interest of the sample collecting 50 complete energy-loss spectra at each pixel. The dwell time is typically 3 ms for each spectrum, while the energy range falls in the visible spectrum (1.7 to 3.1 eV). For every experiment, the SPIMs have been calibrated using the well-known bulk plasmon mode of silver at 3.8 eV, resulting in an energy dispersion of about 0.045 eV/ch. The scanned area is typically subdivided into 32×32 pixels and, depending on the magnification, the spatial sampling goes from about 3 to about 9 nm per pixel. Along with the EELS spectra, a HAADF image is acquired. This allows one to compare directly the EELS signal with the morphology of the sample. Also, the ChSPIM method allows

one to maximize the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and partially eliminate the instabilities due to the mains frequency. This is critical in the study of LSPs because the resonances in the energy-loss spectrum fall very close to the elastic peak (ZLP).

After the acquisition, the spectra corresponding to each pixel are aligned along the ZLP and summed, so that a conventional SPIM is recovered. Then, the Richardson–Lucy (RL) deconvolution²⁹ is applied to the entire data set in order to decrease the full width at half-maximum (fwhm) of the ZLP and thus enhance the signal due to the LSPs. Typically, a 5 to 15 iterations deconvolution is applied to the data. However, in one exceptional case the deconvolution process has been pushed up to 200 iterations (see the nanocube presented in Figure 1) in

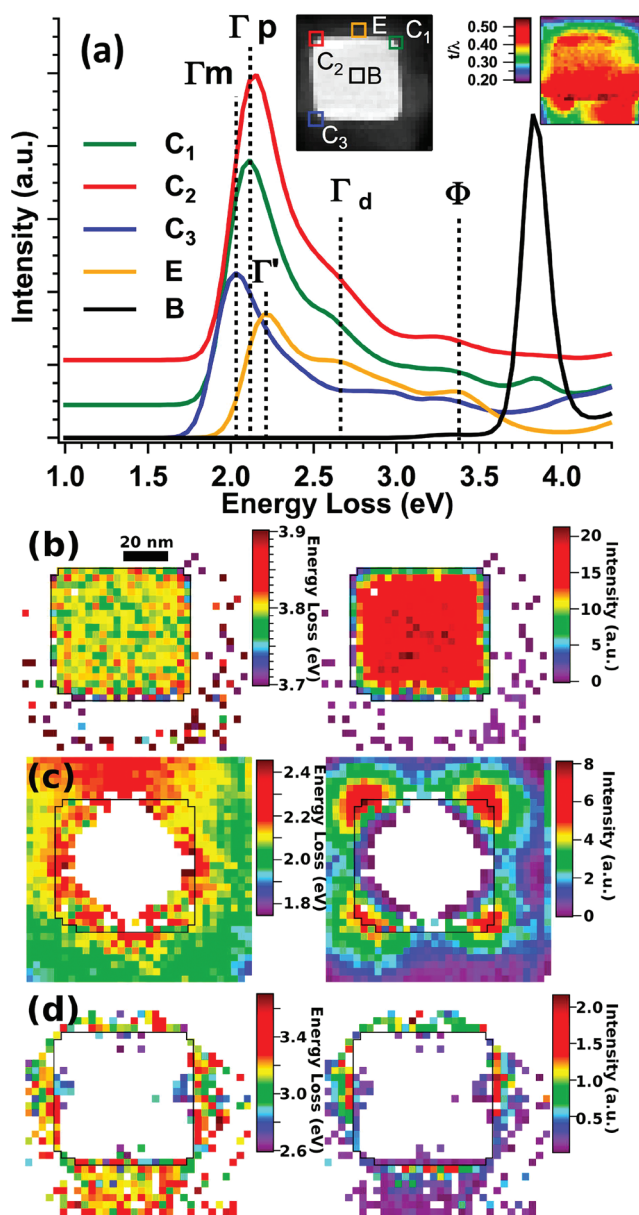


Figure 1. (a) Electron energy-loss spectra extracted from the SPIM of a 60 nm Ag cube on Si_3N_4 substrate depicted in the HAADF image in the middle inset; right inset: thickness map expressed in unit of the electron mean free path, showing the deposit of material at the bottom of the cube. (b–d) Energy and intensity maps in the range of the bulk mode (b), the Γ and Γ' modes (c) and the Φ mode (d). C1 and C2 spectra are vertically offset to improve the readability.

order to verify that the results were consistent with the lower iteration analysis. Finally, the data set is treated with procedures developed in-house to subtract the ZLP and fit the detected peaks with Gaussians. The maps of the plasmon modes features (energy, intensity) can then be obtained (see ref 30 for details). The procedures are available upon request from the corresponding author. This method has been already successfully applied to the analysis of various plasmonic systems.^{4,16,12,31}

Figure 1 shows the energy-loss spectra extracted from a SPIM of a 60 nm edge silver nanocube deposited on Si_3N_4 and the maps of the energy and intensity of the detected surface plasmon resonances. Electron energy-loss spectra summed over selected pixels (see inset) of the SPIM are shown in Figure 1a. The insets show the HAADF image and the relative thickness (in units of electron mean free path, t/λ) map of the nanocube. Spectrum B, acquired at the center of the particle, shows the well-known bulk plasmon of silver at 3.8 eV. In both spectra C_1 and C_2 , acquired at the corners of the cube, a surface plasmon resonance centered around 2.1 eV is detected, along with a shoulder around 2.65 eV; these modes will be called Γ_p and Γ_d respectively. When the probe moves toward the middle of the cube's edge (E trajectory), two other surface plasmons arise at 2.2 eV (Γ') and 3.3 eV (Φ). No relevant features have been measured when the probe was focused far from the nanocube.

We stress here that in the geometry of the experiment the impinging electron is perpendicular to the substrate. As a consequence, the LSP modes for the C_1 , C_2 , and C_3 trajectories of the beam (see Figure 1) could have an electromagnetic response located both at corners (nearby and far from the substrate) and/or at the vertical edge. Similarly, the Φ mode for the E trajectory actually probes the edge and the face of the cube.

The experimental energy and intensity maps of the bulk mode of silver are shown in Figure 1b. With the exception of some pixels outside the cube that have been incorrectly fitted, both the energy and intensity maps show how the peak at ~ 3.8 eV is detected only inside the cube as expected. The energy distribution within the energy map of the bulk mode is centered at 3.796 eV with a fwhm of 0.016 eV; the relative precision is then 0.4%, demonstrating the reliability of the measurements and data analysis. Thanks to the high number of iterations in the RL deconvolution it has been possible to obtain an average width of 0.12 eV for this mode. The intensity map is also very interesting; the strength of the bulk mode is decreased by a factor of ~ 2 within one pixel (3.1 nm) of the cube's surface. This is a direct observation of the renormalization of the bulk plasmons intensity due to the presence of the surface (Begrenzung effect).

Figure 1c (respectively d) shows the energy (left) and intensity (right) maps corresponding to the LSP modes Γ (respectively Φ) and presents an approximate 4-fold symmetry. However, the horizontal symmetry is slightly broken as seen for trajectory C_3 (bottom left of the cube) for which a unique red-shifted mode Γ_m appears. The Γ_d mode could not be mapped, although it is present on averaged spectra on the upper side of the map (see also the C_1 , C_2 , and E trajectories). As a general tendency, the intensity ratio $I_{\Gamma_p}/I_{\Gamma_d}$ between the modes is higher at the corner than at the middle of the edge.

To help interpreting the experimental data, we performed DDA simulations for Ag nanocubes. Because the optical response of nanocubes is quite intricate, we first discuss the case of nanocubes in the vacuum to explore the expected size effects on both optical and EELS response, then we discuss the effect of the substrate based on simulations corresponding to the

situation investigated experimentally in Figure 1. The simulated optical (dashed lines) and EELS responses (solid lines) are displayed in Figure 2 for 10, 60, and 90 nm edge NPs

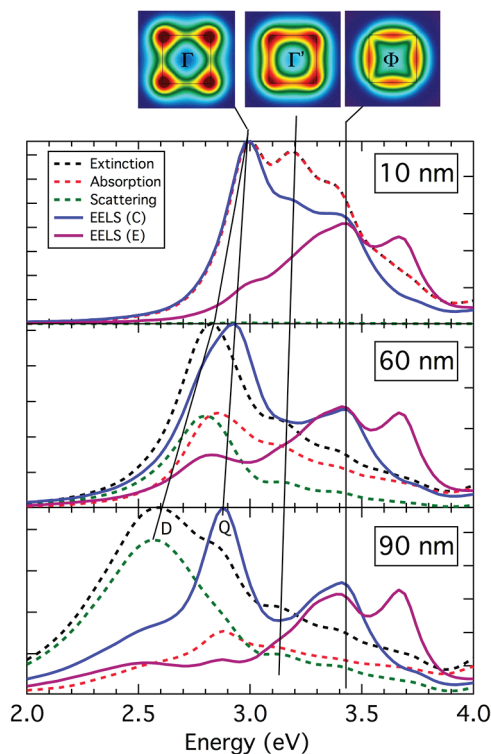


Figure 2. Optical and EELS DDA simulations for silver nanocubes in vacuum with various edge lengths. From top to bottom: 10, 60, and 90 nm. On each panel, the optical extinction, absorption and scattering (dashed lines), and EELS spectra for the C and E trajectories (solid lines) are displayed. The norm of the total electric field induced by a plane wave with an electric field pointing out of the picture and an horizontal wave vector are plotted for the three main modes, Γ , Γ' , and Φ (top of the figure).

together with the spatial mode distributions. The optical spectra have been obtained with the DDSCAT code³² and the EELS obtained with the homemade DDEELS code.^{33,34} The dielectric properties of Ag have been taken from ref 35 and 8000 dipoles have been used to discretize the cubes.

The smallest cube (10 nm) lies in the electrostatic limit (i.e., no retardation effects are expected) while the two larger ones have the sizes of the experimentally analyzed NPs (as displayed in Figures 1 and 4). The 10 nm edge cube shows a major optical absorption, and no scattering, at around 3 eV and less intense features (3.2 and 3.4 eV), which is in agreement with previous works.^{19,25} We insist here on the complex LSP structure of metallic cubes that is observed when a model dielectric function with small damping is used.^{17,18,24} When a tabulated dielectric function is considered, as it is the case here, numerical simulations show one or two broad peaks as seen in Figure 2 and in agreement with the experimental data.^{19,36} It has already been shown that the splitting of the two main resonances (such as the one for the Γ mode in Figure 2) may depend on either the cube size²⁵ or the interaction with a substrate.¹⁹ In the latter case, the modes have been named distal and proximal by ref 36 and the interaction with the substrate explains the degeneracy lifting.

For what concerns the size effect, the Γ peak has been shown to be the combination of a dipolar (D) and a quadrupolar (Q)

mode that are degenerated in energy for small edge sizes. The modes then split at larger sizes due to retardation effects.²⁴ It is worth noting that both the dipolar and quadrupolar modes exhibit a charge distribution with an extremum at each of the eight corners of the cube. The main differences is the relative sign, or phase, of the charge density at each corner.²⁴ In the case of the dipolar mode, if the sign of the charge density is positive at each corner of a given face, then it will be negative on the opposite side. In the case of the quadrupolar mode, the signs are alternating from one edge to the other around an axis passing through the center of a face. The quadrupolar mode is shown here to be less intense optically for the considered size of NP. On Figure 2, we also see that the dipolar mode, mainly related to the scattering, rapidly shifts when the cube size increases and that the quadrupolar mode, mainly related to the absorption of light, is less dispersive.

The simulations of EELS spectra on the same Figure 2 show that an electron passing nearby the corner of a cube (C trajectory) excites preferentially the Q mode, even if the D mode is dominant in the optical spectra. As a consequence, the optical scattering spectrum and the EELS do not probe the same plasmon modes, especially as the size of the particle increases. We conclude here that the Γ mode that would be observed in EELS for a cube in the vacuum is directly related to the Q mode whereas the optical measurements probe both the Q and D mode, depending of the size and on the geometry of the experiments. However, at this stage, if only the Q mode is excited (at 2.9 eV for a 60 nm cube) by an electron trajectory passing near the corner of the cube (C), it cannot explain the presence of the three modes, Γ_d (2.65 eV), Γ_p (2.11 eV), and Γ_m (2.03 eV).

A Γ' mode is also simulated for the optical absorption (Figure 2) with a spatial distribution centered on the corners of the cube, but less localized on the extreme tip of the cube. In simulated EELS spectra, it also appears for an intermediate electron trajectory (between C and E (not shown)). Note that an experimental Γ' mode having a similar spatial distribution is detected for an electron trajectory displaced from the corner such as the E trajectory in Figure 1. At the corner, however, the experimental Γ' cannot be detected as it is embedded in the experimental Γ mode, very close in energy and which is much stronger at the corners.

For an electron trajectory mimicking the E trajectory of the experiment, a resonance is obtained at 3.4 eV. Its spatial distribution can be identified with the Φ mode experimentally observed at 3.15 eV. In the simulation, a resonance at 3.7 eV is also observed but this seems not to correspond to any experimental feature. The origin of this discrepancy has to be analyzed in a future work.

Now that we have clearly identified the feature of EELS experiments and compare them to optical measurements, the substrate effect can be taken into account. In optics, the presence of a substrate leads to a splitting of Γ modes.^{19,36,24} On Figure 3a, we present EELS simulations for a 60 nm Ag nanocube deposited on a Si_3N_4 substrate ($n = 2.05$) (solid lines), compared with the one obtained for an isolated cube (dashed lines, same data than in Figure 2). The electron trajectories are taken parallel to the substrate for technical reasons (see ref 33 for details) and can be visualized on the figure (inset). Although this is not the same geometry as in EELS experiments, it still catches the influence of substrate on the LSP resonances. The Γ mode is shifted to 2.14 eV when the electrons passes close to the corner of the cube in contact with the substrate (the electrons actually passes close to two corners, both in contact to the

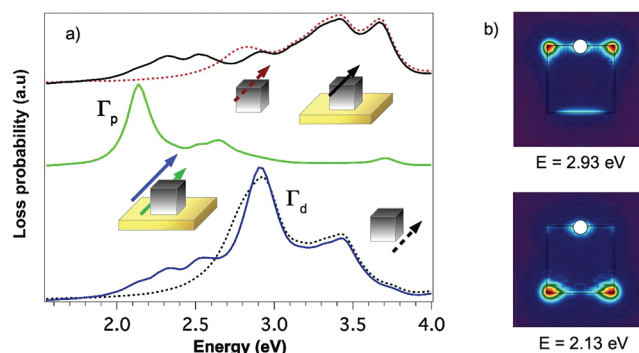


Figure 3. Substrate effect on a 60 nm Ag cube on Si_3N_4 simulated by DDA. (a) EELS spectra for various trajectories for a cube lying on the substrate (solid lines) and isolated (dashed lines). Top: edge trajectory far from the substrate. Middle: corner trajectory close to the substrate. Bottom: corner trajectory far from the substrate. Inset: schematic view of the electron trajectory. (b) Map of the modulus of the induced electric field for the modes at 2.13 and 2.93 eV for an electron trajectory indicated by the white spot. Red, maximum; blue, zero.

substrate) (middle curve). For an electron trajectory exploring the Γ mode for a corner far from the substrate, (almost) no shift is observed (bottom curves).

Figure 3b displays the induced field of the modes as excited by the electron passing by the middle of an edge. We have chosen this particular trajectory because both modes are excited with a similar probability. It then allows a direct comparison between the mode maps. A clear similarity with the distal and proximal mode features described previously³⁶ suggests that the splitting of the mode observed for a corner trajectory is related to an interaction with the substrate. Finally, the Φ mode instead does not exhibit a noticeable shift due to the substrate.

With the support of the above simulations, we can now interpret unambiguously the experimental data displayed in Figure 1. The Φ mode is clearly well reproduced by the simulations and will not be discussed further. We have seen experimentally that the Γ mode is split into two components Γ_p and Γ_d at around 2.1 and 2.65 eV, respectively, and that the simulations have predicted the distal and proximal modes at 2.1 and 2.9 eV. As previously stated the experimental trajectory passes by two corners, one close to the substrate, one far from it and then excites both modes. Having in mind the uncertainties on the exact shape of the cube (local deformations are possible), we can assign the two observed modes to the modes associated to the two local environments (with and without substrate), which is in fair agreement with the experimental results. We note that the distal mode has an energy almost equal to the Γ mode in the vacuum (see Figure 3), as expected. The simulation also agrees with the experimental finding that the intensity ratio $I_{\Gamma_p}/I_{\Gamma_d}$ is higher at the corners than at the middle of the edge. The very low intensity of the Γ_p mode in the experimental spectra cannot be explained at this stage. It is not related to the different electron trajectories (parallel and perpendicular to the substrate) as it will be shown in the following example. It can be related to a local modification of the shape of the corner of the cube (snipping) near the surface (that cannot be observed in STEM) or to a local contamination localized near the substrate (see below).

The experimental data of Figure 1c put in evidence a slight change in intensity between the mode situated at the top and at the bottom of the figure. However, the occurrence of the Γ_m mode and the vanishing of the Γ_p and Γ_d modes cannot be

related to a substrate effect. Instead, it can be explained by an amorphous material contamination happening during the scan (starting from the top left of the figure, line by line). The accumulation of the amorphous material (seen on the HAADF images and the relative thickness measurements) modifies the local environment and thus the resonance behavior of the plasmon. Both corners share now the same environment, the amorphous contamination. Thus, the Γ_p and Γ_d merge into a single mode that is red-shifted.

Considering now the second set of experimental data reported here, Figure 4 shows the energy-loss spectra, HAADF

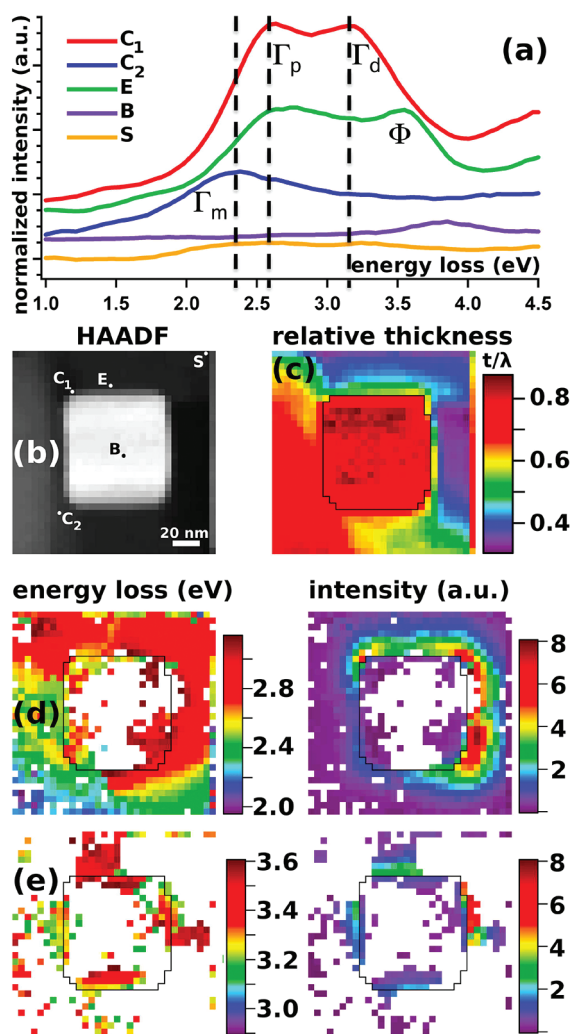


Figure 4. (a) Electron energy-loss spectra extracted from the SPIM of a 90 nm Ag cube on mica substrate for the trajectories indicated on the HAADF image (b). (c) Relative thickness map. (d,e) Energy (left) and intensity (right) maps for the C (corner) and E (edge) trajectories. The spectra are vertically offset to improve the readability.

image, relative thickness, LSP energy and intensity maps for a 90 nm edge silver nanocube lying on mica, a different substrate than in the previous example. In the energy-loss spectra, two peaks are detected at 3.1 and 2.6 eV when the electron beam passes close to the corners of the cube (spectrum C₁). We also note a breaking of the 4-fold symmetry with a redshift and a merging of the modes associated with the spectrum C₂ (bottom left corner of the cube). On the basis of their spatial distribution, these three modes seem to derive from the Γ mode described

earlier. A resonance at 3.5 eV is detected at the edges of the cube (spectrum E) and is associated with the mode Φ previously discussed. The energy and intensity maps for the LSP modes above corresponding to this mode are represented in Figure 4e.

Following the arguments developed for the 60 nm nanocube on Si₃N₄, the two peaks at 2.6 and 3.1 eV can be directly assigned to the Γ_p and Γ_d modes. The DDA simulations find such modes to have energies of 2.24 and 2.87 eV, respectively (Figure 5a). We note that, in this case, the intensity of the two

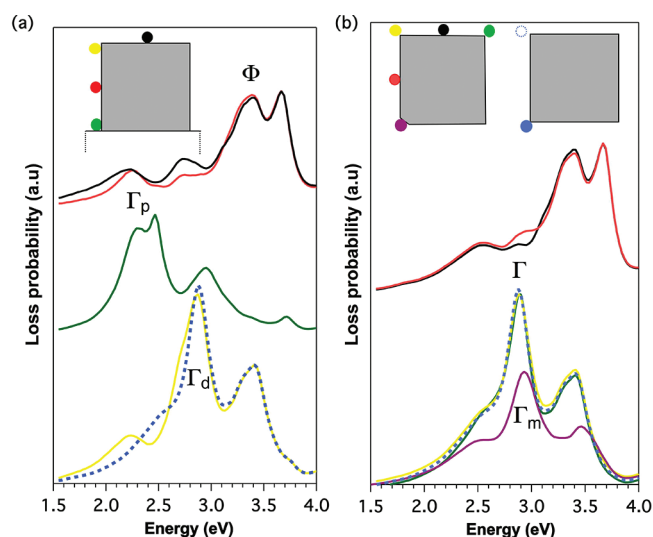


Figure 5. Effect of the local environment on a 90 nm Ag cube on mica ($n = 1.56$) simulated by DDA. (a) EELS spectra for various trajectories for a cube lying on the substrate (solid lines) and isolated (dashed lines). Top: edge trajectories far from the substrate and close to it. Middle: corner trajectory close to the substrate. Bottom: corner trajectory far from the substrate (yellow). (b) Electron energy-loss spectra for a perfect isolated Ag nanocube (dashed line) and for a cube snipped on an edge (solid lines). The position of the electron beam with respect to the nanocube for each spectrum is given in the inset.

modes are similar in the simulation and in the experiment. As previously, the Φ mode does not exhibit a noticeable shift due to the substrate (black curve of simulated spectrum in Figure 5 compared with purple spectrum in Figure 2 (bottom)).

A closer view of the Γ modes is given in Figure 4d where the energy and intensity maps for the LSP modes below 3.1 eV are displayed. The redshift of the plasmon energy is clearly visible in the bottom left corner compared to the other three corners. At the same time, the relative thickness map (Figure 4c) shows that a contamination by amorphous material took place only in the bottom left area (a similar process that has been evoked for the cube of Figure 1). We can then directly correlate the presence of the local change of the LSP energy and intensity to a local change of the environment.

It has been impossible to discriminate Γ_p and Γ_d on experimental maps due to a limitation of the automatic fitting procedure. As a result, the energy map in Figure 4d shows an averaged value of about 2.8 eV, however the two peaks appear well separated in the individual relevant spectra (spectrum C₁). The intensity map shows that the intensity of the plasmon modes is stronger at the corners, but it is locally damped in the contaminated area.

It is interesting to note here that since the scan direction of the STEM probe is left–right top–bottom with respect to the

images, the contamination occurred in the bottom left corner before the bottom right corner was scanned. The plasmon energy of the bottom right corner is the same as the other non-contaminated corners. Hence, the contamination affected the corner mode on a local level leaving the other modes unaltered. This could be explained by the fact that the size of the studied cubes is larger than the skin depth of silver (~ 20 nm at optical wavelengths).³¹ This entails that the faces of the particles are not coupled, so that a LSP mode does not “see” the others contrary to what happens, for example, in thin silver triangular nanoprisms¹⁶ or in nanoresonators.¹²

In order to have a better understanding of the experimental EELS data, we have performed DDA simulations of energy-loss spectra for a 90 nm edge cube in vacuum with and without a local environment modification. On Figure 5b, the dashed line presents the simulations for a perfect cube (identical to the curve in Figure 2 (bottom)). Instead, the solid line is relative to a cube with a snipped edge (see inset). The latter configuration has been chosen to simulate a very local change of the environment of an edge of a cube when other edges are kept perfect.

For the perfect cube, the Γ mode is obtained at 2.90 eV and the Φ mode at 3.40 eV. For the snipped cube, the resonance energies of the Γ and Φ modes remain unchanged, except for the spectrum corresponding to an electron trajectory passing very close to the defective edge; in such case the LSP is blue-shifted to 3.0 eV. A decrease in intensity is also associated to the fact that the electron probe is further from the cube and the blueshift is a known consequence of the snipping when all corners are modified.^{37,38} We emphasize here the very high localization of the effect: this simulation shows that a local change of environment leads to a change of energy of the Γ mode only for an electron trajectory passing nearby the modified edge, as observed experimentally. The very same effect appear with the nanocube of Figure 1 for which a contamination on both sides arose.

In conclusion, we have confirmed the existence of a local splitting of the corner (Γ) modes of nanocubes into a distal and proximal modes in presence of a substrate. Then, the localization of LSPs at the level of a single corner has been observed experimentally by EELS and has been confirmed by the DDA calculations. It has been shown how a very local change, in shape (snipping of one corner) or dielectric environment (contamination, substrate), of the particle configuration alters the energy and intensity of the associated LSP mode. To the best of the authors' knowledge, this is the first time that the “locality” of the LSP modes is studied and that the decoupling of the resonances has been demonstrated. Finally, we want to point out the potential usefulness of the extreme locality of the Γ mode for sensing applications, where each individual corner, rather than a full nanoparticle, could be used as a plasmonic sensor.

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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